

1962 HIGHWAY MAP

MONTANA

...the BIG SKY country





THE TREASURE STATE

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white men to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" which varies from a minimum 9.69" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28°F in January to 84.5° in July.

Nine railroads, 11 bus lines and 4 air lines serve Montana; 7,403 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals nearly \$500,000,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 64 million acres. Major crops are wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, safflower, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed and beans. Principal livestock are cattle (about 2,200,000) and sheep (about 1,700,000).

Leading minerals are copper, petroleum, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production averages about \$200,000,000 chiefly from copper and petroleum products.

Montana has 22,400,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Four million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is about \$90,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. Preliminary construction has started on Yellowtail Dam near Hardin.

Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum; production of elemental phosphorus, production of wood products, production of cement, sugar refining and flour milling. The value of all manufactured products approximates \$200,000,000 annually.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Wherever you may be in Montana, on-the-spot information is conveniently available to you when you stop at a local Chamber of Commerce office. These people are interested in providing you with timely, reliable information about local highlights.

For additional Montana vacation information write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana.



The Western Meadowlark, State Bird



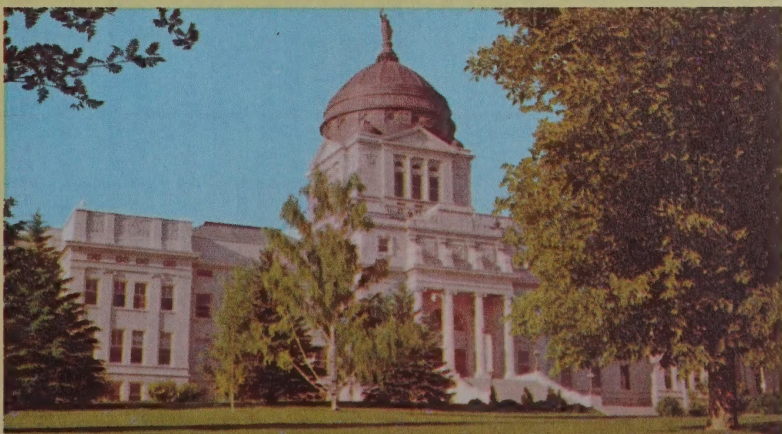
The Bitterroot, State Flower



The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree



The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Plata"—Gold and Silver



The State Capitol at Helena, built in 1899, 10 years after Montana became the 41st state.



A photograph of a steep, rocky mountain slope. A river flows through a narrow channel at the base of the mountain. The sky is blue with some clouds.

the park's first trail, which opened in 1964. The trail winds through the park's rolling hills, past the park's first picnic grounds, and through the park's first picnic grounds. The trail is a great place to enjoy the park's scenic views and to enjoy the park's many recreational facilities. The trail is a great place to enjoy the park's scenic views and to enjoy the park's many recreational facilities. The trail is a great place to enjoy the park's scenic views and to enjoy the park's many recreational facilities.

The Western Meadowlark, State Bird

The Ponderosa, State Flower

The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree

MONTANA EVERYTHING TO DO...
AND BEAUTY TOO

Published by the State Highway Commission For Free Distribution

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Montana Golf Course Joern Gerd:

Stillwater River. N. C. G. 1900.

Welcome to Montana!



Each year nearly 3,000,000 visitors come to Montana to view our mountains and vast plains, to enjoy our lakes and rivers, to fish for trout or hunt big game and to take part in the many activities which every community offers the vacationer.

The Indians called Montana "The Land of the Shining Mountains" because of the snow which glitters year-around on the high peaks. A Pulitzer prize-winning author sees it as the land of "The Big Sky."

Montana is the site of three of the nation's most famous travel attractions—Glacier and Yellowstone National parks and the Custer Battlefield National Monument. While summer is the acknowledged vacation season, fine skiing facilities in the mountain regions attract many hundreds of ski enthusiasts during the winter months.

Because of the World's Fair at Seattle, Montana is witnessing a big upswing in across-state travel this summer. We sincerely hope those of you who are seeing Montana all too briefly on your World's Fair Journey will plan a Montana vacation in 1963.

Montanans are a warm, hospitable people who are proud of their state and who take pleasure in acquainting visitors with it. I join them in inviting you to vacation with us often.

Sincerely,

Tim Babcock

Tim Babcock
Governor

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight—reasonable and prudent speed; 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required, except where zoned and posted. Trucks in excess of 8,000 pounds gross weight—50 miles per hour. Vehicles towing house trailers—50 miles per hour. Speed limit on roads under construction—35 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main highways from side road or drive must yield right-of-way to vehicles traveling main highways.
3. Vehicles must drive to right of center line at all times except when passing another car. Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing.
4. Proper signal must be given when passing another vehicle, changing direction, stopping or slowing down on the highway. Sound horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass; left turn, left hand and arm extended horizontally; right turn, left hand and arm extended upward; stop or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical turn indicators are legal.
5. Obey all warning signs, such as School Zone, Stop, Slow, Danger, Curve, Yield Right-of-Way, and others.
6. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop in the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night or when the road is wet or icy.
7. When approaching another car from either the front or rear, dim your lights, don't be afraid to dim first. Courtesy promotes safety.
8. Slow down when approaching any child, pedestrian, bicycle, livestock, parked car, or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
9. Don't stop or park on the main-traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
10. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury, or property damage of an apparent extent of \$100 or more requires immediate notification to Sheriff, Police or Highway Patrol by quickest means of communication. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.
11. When approaching school buses loading or unloading school children, drivers must stop and not proceed until school bus resumes motion. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.
12. Littering highways prohibited—HELP KEEP MONTANA CLEAN.
13. PREVENT FOREST FIRES—USE YOUR ASH TRAY.
14. During the forest fire season every vehicle going into forested areas must be equipped with a serviceable shovel, axe, and bucket, except when traveling numbered state and federal highways.

TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

Montana highway regulations provide that to combination of auto and trailer shall exceed 40 ft. in length or 36 in. in total outside width, or 13 ft. 6 in. in height except with permit. Trailers should carry red lights to the rear; green, amber or white lights to the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing house trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer while it is being moved upon the highway.

Principal mountain passes in Montana are:

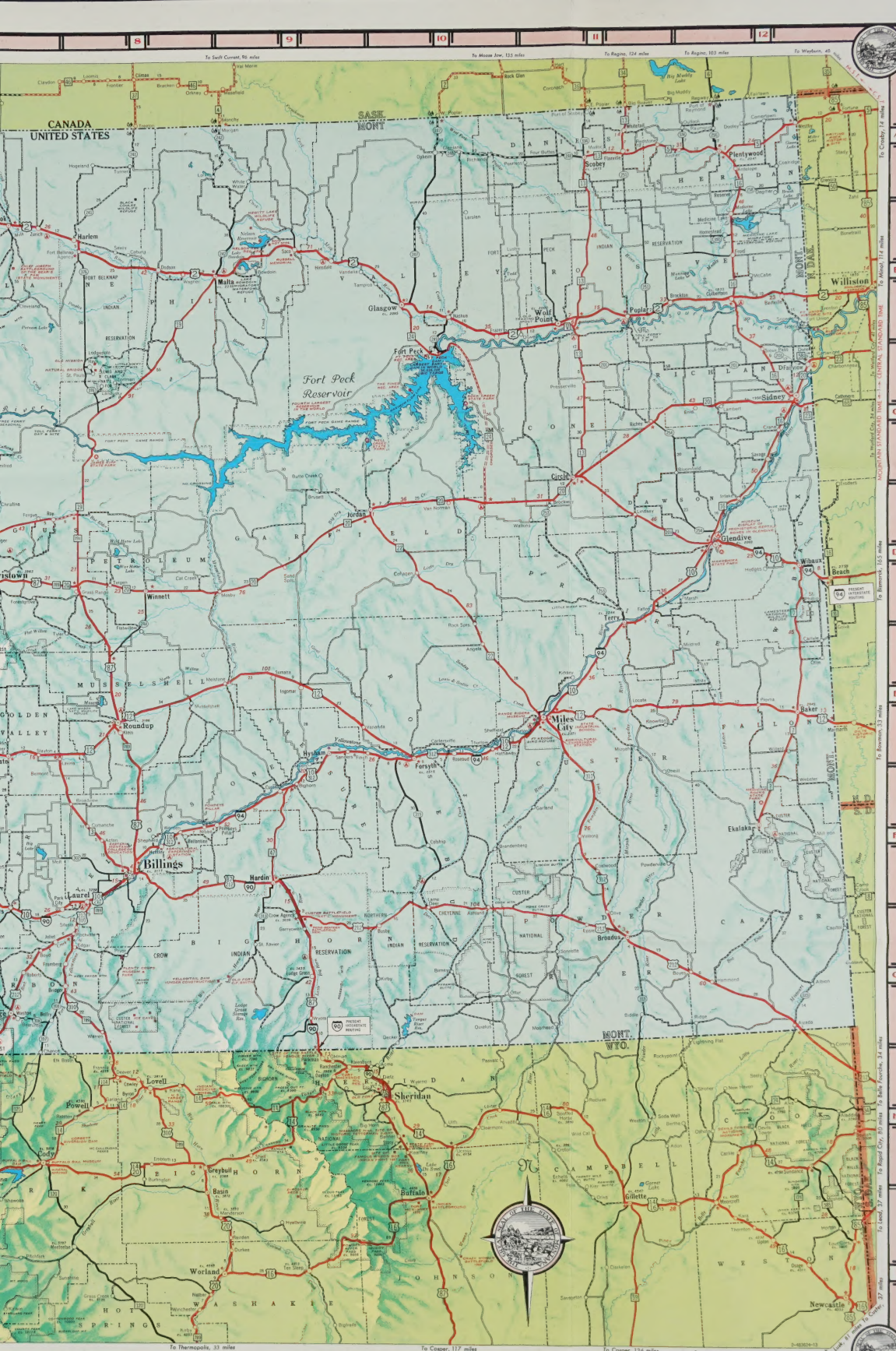
- Lookout Pass—U. S. 10 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 4,726. Oiled, water stops.
- MacDonald Pass—U. S. 12 west of Helena. El. 6,325. Oiled, water stops.
- Pipestone Pass—U. S. 10 east of Butte. El. 6,418. Oiled, water stops.
- Bozeman Pass—U. S. 10 east of Bozeman. El. 6,002. Oiled.
- Marias Pass—U. S. 2 west of East Glacier. El. 5,216. Oiled, water stops.
- Logan Pass—Glacier Park's Going-to-the-Sun Highway. El. 6,664. Oiled. Not advised for large trailers.
- Bearfoot Pass—Red Lodge-Yellowstone Highway, U. S. 212. El. 10,940. Oiled. Not advised for large trailers.
- Kings Mill—U. S. 89 north of White Sulphur Springs. El. 7,389. Part not oiled.
- Elk Park Pass—U. S. 91 northeast of Butte. El. 6,372. Oiled, water stops.
- Monida Pass—U. S. 91 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 6,823. Oiled. Easy grade.
- Targhee Pass—U. S. 191, 20 and Montana 287 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 7,078. Oiled. Easy grade.
- Iron Trail Pass—U. S. 33 at Montana-Idaho border. El. 6,990. Oiled.
- Pass—Montana 43, southeast of Lost Trail Pass. El. 7,241. Not oiled. Not advised for trailers.
- Rogers Pass—Montana 20 east of Lincoln. El. 5,609. Oiled.
- Skikaho Pass—Montana 38 east of Hamilton. El. 7,358. Not oiled. Not advised for trailers.
- Reynolds Pass—Montana 287 south of Etna. El. 6,834. Oiled. Easy grade.

MONTANA ROADS OPEN FOR WINTER TRAVEL

Modern maintenance equipment enables Montana to keep all primary roads (shown in red) open during winter months except for very short periods during or immediately after a severe storm. Make local inquiry regarding conditions during storms. Carry chains and a shovel. Reduce speed. All main highway passes are kept open all winter. Passes that are closed to traffic for several months are:

- Bearfoot Pass on U. S. 212, from 12 miles south of Red Lodge over Bearfoot Plateau to Cooke City.
- Skikaho Pass on Montana 38 between Anaconda and Hamilton.
- Pass on Montana 43 between Wisdom and junction with U. S. 93.
- Logan Pass in Glacier National Park, closed from about Oct. 15 to June 1.
- Yellowstone National Park roads subject to closure after Oct. 31, except for Gardiner-Cooke City road via Mammoth which remains open year around.





MONTANA INDEX

Population: 691,000 (1962 Estimate)
(674,767—1960 Census)

COUNTIES 1962 Estimates

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CITIES AND TOWNS

MONTANA

EVERYTHING TO DO...
AND BEAUTY TOO



Montana Golf Course Joern Gerdtz

State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA



Keep
Montana
Green



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